



April 2020

HIGHER EDUCATION

Approaches and Strategies Used in College Campus Surveys on Sexual Violence

Accessible Version

GAO Highlights

Highlights of [GAO-20-351](#), a report to congressional requesters

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Why GAO Did This Study

Sexual violence—which can include crimes such as rape and other forms of sexual coercion—is widely acknowledged as a problem on college campuses. Although Education collects some data on sexual violence at colleges that receive federal funding, measuring the prevalence of campus sexual violence has proven difficult, due in part to underreporting of these incidents to law enforcement. While some researchers have used surveys to gather additional information regarding sexual violence on college campuses, estimates from these surveys can vary widely due to factors such as differing methodologies and response rates.

This report examines (1) key stakeholders' views on the strengths and limitations of campus climate surveys on sexual violence, (2) approaches selected colleges have taken to survey their students, and (3) the role federal agencies play in helping colleges develop and implement these surveys. GAO reviewed documentation for three widely administered survey instruments, and relevant federal laws, regulations, and guidance. GAO interviewed 25 stakeholders, including researchers; Education and Justice officials; officials in four states that required or recommended campus climate surveys as of January 1, 2017, a date selected to allow time for implementation; and 10 colleges—including seven that conducted campus climate surveys—selected based on program length (2- or 4-year), geographic diversity, and other factors.

What GAO Found

Campus climate surveys that examine sexual violence occurring on individual college campuses have several strengths and limitations, according to stakeholders GAO interviewed.

- Strengths.** Nearly all stakeholders said colleges can use these surveys to gather more comprehensive information about incidents of campus sexual violence, such as those not previously reported to the colleges or law enforcement. Surveys can also provide information on students' knowledge of the colleges' procedures for reporting incidents, among other topics, which can help colleges identify areas for improvement.
- Limitations.** Most stakeholders said getting students to respond can be challenging. In addition, about half of stakeholders said some colleges may not have the resources to effectively administer these surveys, and results across colleges that use different surveys may not be comparable.

The seven selected colleges that conducted surveys reported using various approaches to survey their students about the incidence of campus sexual violence. Each college used one of three widely used surveys, but six modified them to some extent. Six colleges sent the survey to all undergraduates, and one surveyed a representative sample of students. Colleges also reported using multiple outreach strategies to increase participation, including offering incentives, such as gift cards, to students who completed the survey; using social media; and involving student leaders (see figure). Colleges' reported response rates ranged from less than 10 percent to more than 60 percent.

Strategies Seven Selected Colleges Used to Promote Campus Climate Surveys

Incentives	Social media	Staff support	Peer influence
 <p>Six colleges offered incentives, such as gift cards, to students who completed the survey.</p>	 <p>Five colleges used social media to advertise the survey.</p>	 <p>Seven colleges engaged their administrators and faculty in survey outreach efforts.</p>	 <p>Five colleges asked student leaders and organizations to encourage students to complete the survey.</p>

Source: GAO analysis of interviews with seven selected colleges. | GAO-20-351

Text of Strategies Seven Selected Colleges Used to Promote Campus Climate Surveys

Incentives	Social media	Staff support	Peer influence
Six colleges offered incentives, such as gift cards, to students who completed the survey.	Five colleges used social media to advertise the survey.	Seven colleges engaged their administrators and faculty in survey outreach efforts.	Five colleges asked student leaders and organizations to encourage students to complete the survey.

The Departments of Justice (Justice), Education (Education), and Health and Human Services (HHS) have created and disseminated informational resources for colleges interested in conducting campus climate surveys. For example, from 2014 to 2017, Justice made funding available for the development of a campus climate survey instrument for public use, and developed technical assistance materials covering various topics, including how to choose survey respondents and protect their confidentiality. In addition, in 2015, Education issued guidance encouraging colleges to develop ways to survey students about the campus climate. Justice and HHS have also funded grant programs that allowed grantees to use some funding to conduct campus climate surveys.

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Abbreviations

ARC3	Administrator Research Campus Climate Collaborative
AAU	Association of American Universities
Clery Act	Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act
Education	Department of Education
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
Justice	Department of Justice
NCVS	National Crime Victimization Survey
Title IX	Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972

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April 21, 2020

The Honorable Carolyn B. Maloney
Chairwoman
House Committee on Oversight and Reform
House of Representatives

The Honorable Susan A. Davis
Chairwoman
Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Investment
Committee on Education and Labor
House of Representatives

The Honorable Ro Khanna
House of Representatives

Sexual violence, which can include crimes such as rape and other forms of sexual coercion, is widely acknowledged as a problem on college campuses.¹ College students who are victims of sexual violence may suffer from a variety of physical and mental health conditions, which may also impact their academic performance. Measuring the prevalence of campus sexual violence, however, has proven difficult.² Data collected by the Department of Education (Education) from colleges under the Jeanne

¹For the purposes of this report, GAO uses the term “sexual violence” to refer to the broad range of unwanted sexual acts on which federal agencies and the campus climate surveys we reviewed collect information. In cases where documentation we reviewed or stakeholders we interviewed used different definitions, terminology, or focused more narrowly on a subset of sexual violence, we use the term they used. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, there is no consensus regarding the definition of sexual violence and how its various components (e.g., penetrative acts, coercion, sexual harassment, non-contact acts) should be measured. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Sexual Violence Surveillance: Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements, Version 2.0* (Atlanta, GA: 2014).

²For the purposes of this report, prevalence of sexual violence refers to the number of people within a group (e.g., students) who are victimized during a specific time period. The incidence of sexual violence, in contrast, refers to the number of separate victimizations or incidents of sexual violence during a specific time period. See Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization, 2018* (Washington, D.C.: September 2019) and Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice, *Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Rape Victimization: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey* (Washington, D.C.: January 2006).

Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) indicate that an estimated six sex offenses per 10,000 college students were reported to law enforcement or campus security authorities in 2016,³ but research shows that traditional crime statistics like these tend to understate rates of sexual violence.⁴ Victims may not report incidents of sexual violence to law enforcement or other designated officials for various reasons, including feelings of guilt, shame, embarrassment, or fear.

Due to concerns about underreporting of sexual violence to law enforcement, some researchers have administered surveys to gather additional information regarding sexual violence, such as estimating its prevalence on college campuses. For example, a widely cited 2007 study conducted at two colleges estimated that nearly one in five female undergraduate students experienced attempted or completed sexual assault since entering college.⁵ However, estimates from these types of studies can vary widely due to factors such as differing survey methodologies, response rates, and metrics.⁶

In 2014, a White House Task Force recommended that colleges voluntarily begin using campus climate surveys to help examine campus sexual violence. These surveys may include questions about students' experiences with sexual violence, knowledge of the college's policies and procedures for reporting incidents, and perceptions about how well campus authorities and local law enforcement handle reports of sexual

³U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs. *Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2018*. NCEs 2019-047/NCJ 2512571. (Washington, D.C.: April 2019). The Clery Act requires colleges participating in student financial assistance programs under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, to disclose statistics on certain crimes, including specified sex offenses, that occur on or near campuses that the institution owns or controls. 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f). For the purposes of this report, we use the term "college" to refer to all types of postsecondary institutions that participate in Title IV programs.

⁴National Research Council, Panel on Measuring Rape and Sexual Assault in Bureau of Justice Statistics Household Surveys, *Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault* (Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press, 2014).

⁵Christopher P. Krebs, et al., *The Campus Sexual Assault (CSA) Study: Final Report*, a report prepared for the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice (Washington, D.C.: December 2007).

⁶Congressional Research Service, *Sexual Violence at Institutions of Higher Education*, R43764 (April 15, 2016).

violence.⁷ In recent years, colleges across the country have conducted campus climate surveys focused on the issue of sexual violence. However, as researchers and others have noted, the findings from individual campus climate surveys may not reflect the experiences of students nationwide and the different survey instruments share some of the same methodological limitations, such as a lack of standard definitions and metrics.

You asked us to review issues related to campus climate surveys on sexual violence and efforts by federal agencies to help colleges develop and implement these surveys. This report examines (1) what key stakeholders view as the strengths and limitations of using campus climate surveys to examine the incidence and characteristics of sexual violence on college campuses; (2) what approaches selected colleges have used to survey their students about the incidence of sexual violence on campus; and (3) what role federal agencies play in helping colleges develop and implement campus climate surveys on sexual violence.

To address these objectives, we reviewed survey instruments and methodological documentation for three widely administered and publicly available campus climate surveys to understand the strengths and limitations of using such surveys.⁸ Specifically, we reviewed surveys developed by the Association of American Universities (AAU), the Administrator Research Campus Climate Collaborative (ARC3), and the Department of Justice (Justice).

We also interviewed a total of 25 stakeholders, including campus climate survey developers and other researchers who have studied campus sexual violence, officials from selected states and colleges, and federal officials from Education and Justice.⁹ We identified researchers to

⁷While campus climate surveys can also be used to examine student perceptions of other issues, such as campus diversity and inclusion or alcohol/drinking, the focus of this review was on surveys that examine the incidence and characteristics of campus sexual violence experienced by students.

⁸The three survey instruments we selected for further review were highlighted in research and were commonly administered by colleges. Each of the three survey instruments is also available, online or by request, for any college to use for free.

⁹We refer to representatives of these organizations and entities collectively as “stakeholders” in our report. When discussing stakeholder views, we group them into the following categories: “several” (between four and nine), “about half” (between 10 and 14), “most” (between 15 and 19), and “nearly all” (20 or greater). In instances where we report on the views of specific groups, such as colleges, researchers, or state officials, we refer to the individual group and enumerate the number of group members.

interview by reviewing research on sexual violence. We also spoke with survey developers and officials at organizations responsible for developing the three climate survey instruments we reviewed. The findings from our interviews summarize selected stakeholders' views regarding campus climate surveys on sexual violence and do not represent the views of all researchers, states, and colleges on these topics.

We also selected 10 colleges for interviews with school officials. We took several steps to identify these colleges since there is no central repository of information on whether colleges have conducted a campus climate survey. We analyzed data from Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System on the characteristics of colleges to develop an initial list of colleges that participate in federal student aid programs. We then conducted targeted web searches to identify colleges that had publicly reported using one of the three survey instruments included in our review. We judgmentally selected 10 colleges, including seven that have conducted campus climate surveys to examine the incidence of sexual violence on their campuses and three that have not. We selected these colleges to obtain variation in size, sector (i.e., public, private not-for-profit, and private for-profit), program length (i.e., 2-year and 4-year), geographic location, survey instrument used, and whether the college was located in a state that as of January 1, 2017 had a statutory requirement in effect for at least some colleges in their state to conduct a climate survey.¹⁰

We also conducted semi-structured interviews with officials from four states regarding the use of campus climate surveys in their state. We selected three states (Louisiana, New York, and Washington) that had, as of January 1, 2017, a statutory requirement in effect for at least some

¹⁰We selected this time period to capture potential state actions after a White House Task Force recommended colleges voluntarily begin conducting campus climate surveys on sexual violence in 2014, and to ensure a sufficient implementation period for identified states and affected colleges at the time of our review.

colleges in their state to conduct a campus climate survey,¹¹ and one state (Ohio) that recommended colleges conduct such surveys. We identified these states by consulting with researchers and reviewing relevant reports, and we confirmed applicable state requirements with state officials.¹² The selected states varied in the nature of the survey requirement or recommendation, such as the types of colleges covered (e.g., public or public and private) and how frequently the survey was required or recommended to be administered.

To inform all of our objectives, we reviewed relevant federal laws and regulations, and also reviewed federal guidance pertaining to campus sexual violence. We reviewed informational resources from Education and Justice to help colleges conduct campus climate surveys, and information about grants provided by Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). See appendix I for additional details on our scope and methodology.

We conducted this performance audit from July 2018 to April 2020 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

¹¹The applicable state statutes in effect on January 1, 2017, for these three states were: La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 17:3351(H) (2016); N.Y. Educ. Law 6445 (2016); and Wash. Rev. Code 28B.112.005 (2016). Louisiana's statute, which required an annual survey, was repealed and replaced with a triennial survey requirement in 2019; the current statutory requirement may be found at La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 17:3399.17. Washington's statute, which established a one-time survey requirement, expired July 1, 2017. For those selected states whose laws have changed since January 1, 2017, our discussions with state officials allowed us to gather information on their experiences with campus climate surveys while these requirements were in effect.

¹²We did not attempt to identify all states with campus climate survey requirements or recommendations as of that date, nor did we conduct an independent legal review of state laws and regulations.

Background

Campus Climate Surveys on Sexual Violence

Campus climate surveys on sexual violence are designed to collect information on the incidence and characteristics of sexual violence on college campuses as well as related student attitudes and behaviors.¹³ The topics covered by campus climate surveys can vary, depending on the questions included on the survey instrument. For example, these surveys may include questions about incidents of sexual violence, such as the number of incidents of sexual assault, intimate partner violence, or stalking, among other topics. There are two different methods that colleges can use to administer these surveys:

- In a census survey, all members of a group, such as the student body of a college, are surveyed. This type of survey can be used when the group that is the focus of the survey is small, when substantial resources and time are available to obtain enough responses to the survey, or when there is reason to provide all members of the group the opportunity to participate.
- In a sample survey, a portion of the group is selected using statistical methods to provide accurate information about the larger group. Administering a survey to a sample of students can reduce the time and resources needed to obtain enough survey responses to produce accurate data. Sample-based surveys are appropriate when it is not practical or desirable to survey every member of a group.

With both sample and census-based surveys, collecting data that accurately represents the experiences of respondents requires taking a variety of steps when designing, administering, and analyzing the survey, such as weighting or analyzing the completed responses to ensure that they represent the larger group.

A 2014 White House Task Force report recommended conducting these surveys as an initial step in a college's plan to address campus sexual

¹³While campus climate surveys can also be used to examine student perceptions of other issues, such as campus diversity and inclusion or alcohol/drinking, the focus of this review was on surveys that examine the incidence and characteristics of campus sexual violence experienced by students.

assault.¹⁴ The report also suggested follow-up actions for colleges to consider, such as providing training for college officials and creating partnerships with community sexual assault support services. In addition, there have been efforts to compare campus climate survey results across colleges.¹⁵

Some states have also enacted laws requiring colleges in their state to administer campus climate surveys. These state laws may vary in the nature of the survey requirements, such as the types of colleges covered by these requirements and whether a particular survey instrument must be used. For example, Louisiana requires public colleges in the state to administer these surveys, while New York requires all colleges located within the state to do so.¹⁶ Additionally, Louisiana requires that schools use a standard survey instrument developed by the state, while New York allows colleges to select their own survey instrument.¹⁷ However, there is currently no federal requirement for colleges to conduct campus climate surveys on sexual violence.¹⁸

¹⁴White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault, *Not Alone: The First Report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault* (Washington, D.C.: April 2014). The Task Force produced a second and final report in January 2017. White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault, *The Second Report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault* (Washington, D.C.: January 2017).

¹⁵Christopher Krebs, Christine Lindquist, Marcus Berzofsky, et al., *Campus Climate Survey Validation Study Final Technical Report* (Washington, D.C.: RTI International and Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2016). N.B. Busch-Armendariz, L. Wood, C. Sulley et al., *Cultivating Learning and Safe Environments: An Empirical Study of Prevalence and Perceptions of Sexual Harassment, Stalking, Dating/Domestic Abuse and Violence, and Unwanted Sexual Contact* (Austin, Texas: The University of Texas Academic Institutions, 2017). David Cantor, Bonnie Fisher, Susan Chibnall, et al., *Report on the AAU Campus Climate Survey on Sexual Assault and Sexual Misconduct* (Rockville, MD: Westat and the Association of American Universities, 2019).

¹⁶See La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 17:3399.17(A)(1) and N.Y. Educ. Law §§ 6439(1), 6445.

¹⁷See La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 17:3399.17(B)(1) and N.Y. Educ. Law § 6445(2).

¹⁸In recent years, several bills have been introduced in Congress that would require colleges to conduct campus climate surveys, although no federal legislation has yet been enacted.

Federal Efforts Related to Addressing Campus Sexual Violence

Education, Justice, and HHS currently engage in a variety of efforts to address sexual violence on college campuses, including overseeing relevant federal laws and funding prevention and response activities. Education and Justice oversee colleges' compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in any education program or activity that receives federal financial assistance.¹⁹ Title IX prohibits sex discrimination—including sexual harassment and sexual violence—that effectively denies victims equal access to recipients' educational opportunities or benefits.²⁰ Under Education's regulations, colleges receiving federal financial assistance from Education, such as those participating in federal student aid programs, must establish procedures for resolving Title IX complaints, and take steps to ensure that members of the college community are

¹⁹Specifically, Title IX provides that "[n]o person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance." 20 U.S.C. § 1681(a). Each agency that provides federal financial assistance is responsible for implementing Title IX with respect to its recipients. 20 U.S.C. § 1682. Education's Title IX regulations may be found at 34 C.F.R. pt. 106. Education's Office for Civil Rights is responsible for enforcing Title IX for recipients of financial assistance from Education, which includes K-12 school districts, postsecondary schools, and other entities, and may pursue administrative enforcement or refer Title IX cases to Justice for possible litigation for the purpose of fund termination in cases in which Education is unable to achieve voluntary compliance with Title IX. 34 C.F.R. § 100.8. Justice may also intervene in private lawsuits under Title IX, or file a statement of interest or amicus brief to provide the court with the United States' position on the appropriate interpretation of Title IX, according to officials. Justice also coordinates federal agencies' implementation and enforcement of federal nondiscrimination laws, including Title IX, in accordance with Executive Order 12250.

²⁰See *Davis v. Monroe County Bd. of Educ.*, 526 U.S. 629, 650-52 (1999).

aware of their rights under Title IX.²¹ In addition, these colleges must designate at least one employee to coordinate their efforts to comply with and carry out their responsibilities under Title IX.²² According to Education guidance, the Title IX coordinator is responsible for coordinating the college's response to all complaints involving possible sex discrimination, including monitoring outcomes, identifying and addressing any patterns, and assessing effects on the campus climate.²³

Education also oversees the Clery Act, which requires colleges that participate in student financial assistance programs under Title IV of the Higher Education Act, as amended, to collect statistics on certain crimes that occur on or near their campuses, including specified sex offenses, publish those statistics in an annual security report, and annually report them to Education.²⁴ Colleges must also include a policy statement in their annual security reports describing their sexual violence prevention and awareness programs for students and employees. In addition, Justice and HHS have funded grants for campus sexual violence prevention and

²¹34 C.F.R. §§ 106.8(b), 106.9. Specifically, colleges receiving Education funds are required to "adopt and publish grievance procedures providing for prompt and equitable resolution of student and employee complaints" of sex discrimination. Further, they are required to "implement specific and continuing steps" to notify various members of the college community, including applicants for admission and employment, students and parents of elementary and secondary school students, and employees, among others, "that it does not discriminate on the basis of sex in the educational program or activity which it operates." Each recipient is required to include this notification in any bulletins, catalogs, applications, and other recruitment materials. In 2018, Education proposed revisions to its Title IX regulations, which would, among other things, make changes to these provisions. See *Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance*, 83 Fed. Reg. 61,462 (Nov. 29, 2018). The public comment period closed February 15, 2019. As of March 31, 2020, the rule had not yet been finalized.

²²34 C.F.R. § 106.8(a). Colleges are also required to notify all students and employees of the contact information for the Title IX coordinator. Education's pending proposed rule would also modify the Title IX coordinator provisions. See *Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance*, 83 Fed. Reg. 61,462 (Nov. 29, 2018).

²³Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, *Dear Colleague Letter on Title IX Coordinators* (Washington, D.C.: 2015). Although this Dear Colleague Letter is current, according to Education officials, all guidance documents issued by Education, including this document, are undergoing review consistent with Executive Orders 13777 and 13891. See Exec. Order 13777, 82 Fed. Reg. 12,285 (Mar. 1, 2017); Exec. Order 13891, 84 Fed. Reg. 55,235 (Oct. 15, 2019).

²⁴See generally 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f); 34 C.F.R. § 668.46; Department of Education, Office of Postsecondary Education, *The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting*, 2016 Edition (Washington, D.C.: June 2016).

response efforts.²⁵ HHS has also developed a technical assistance document for planning and implementing sexual violence prevention strategies on college campuses.²⁶

Federal Data Sources Related to Campus Sexual Violence

Education and Justice also manage key efforts to collect data related to campus sexual violence (see table 1). For example, Education oversees the Campus Safety and Security Survey, which collects information from colleges that participate in student financial aid programs on reported criminal incidents, including specified sex offenses, which occur on or near campuses that the colleges own or control, as required by the Clery Act.²⁷ Colleges are required to include data on specified crimes that are reported to local police or campus security authorities and that occurred (1) on campus (including the subset of crimes that occurred in on-campus student housing facilities), (2) on public property within or immediately adjacent to campus, and (3) in or on non-campus buildings or property the college owns or controls. The survey collects data on the following offenses related to sexual violence: rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Education publishes the data on a public website.

Justice collects data on crimes, including sex crimes, through the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).²⁸ The NCVS captures data on a range of offenses related to sexual violence: completed rape, attempted rape, threatened rape, sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape, unwanted sexual contact with or without force (e.g., grabbing, fondling), verbal threat of sexual assault other than

²⁵These efforts have been funded through Justice's Office on Violence Against Women and HHS's Office on Women's Health and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

²⁶Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Sexual Violence on Campus: Strategies for Prevention* (Atlanta, GA: November 2016).

²⁷For the purposes of this report, we refer to data collected through the Campus Safety and Security Survey as "Clery Act data."

²⁸Justice's Uniform Crime Reporting program also collects data on crimes, including sex crimes from participating law enforcement agencies. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which administers the program, while data submission is mandatory for federal law enforcement agencies, it is voluntary for state and local law enforcement agencies, including campus law enforcement.

rape, and stalking.²⁹ The NCVS collects data through in-person interviews and phone calls with a nationally representative sample of households on the frequency, characteristics, and consequences of criminal victimization in the United States. In particular, the NCVS collects information about crimes reported and not reported to the police.

Although the NCVS includes certain group residences, such as college residence halls, in its sample of households, the resulting data may not fully represent the sexual victimization experiences of college students residing on campus because the sample is primarily comprised of households.³⁰ Research has found that individuals living in group residences may be at higher risk of sexual violence.³¹ Research has also noted concerns with how the NCVS is administered. Specifically, interviews are conducted in person at respondents' homes or over the phone. As a result, victims may be less likely to honestly answer sensitive questions, such as those related to sexual violence, as their responses might be overheard by other members of their household or the offender.³²

²⁹Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization, 2018* (Washington, D.C.: September 2019). Stalking data are captured through the Supplemental Victimization Survey, a supplement to the NCVS, which was fielded in 2006 and 2016.

³⁰National Research Council, Panel on Measuring Rape and Sexual Assault in Bureau of Justice Statistics Household Surveys, *Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault*. According to Justice officials, college campuses are included in the group residence sample for NCVS, which constitutes approximately 2 percent of the overall NCVS sample.

³¹National Research Council, Panel on Measuring Rape and Sexual Assault in Bureau of Justice Statistics Household Surveys, *Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault*.

³²National Research Council, Panel on Measuring Rape and Sexual Assault in Bureau of Justice Statistics Household Surveys, *Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault*.

Table 1: Selected Characteristics of Data Collected by the Departments of Education and Justice Related to Campus Sexual Violence

	Campus Safety and Security Survey	National Crime Victimization Survey
Federal agency responsible for collecting data	Department of Education	Department of Justice
Method of data collection	Colleges participating in federal student aid programs are required to submit crime statistics to the Department of Education via a web-based survey on specified crimes that occur on or near campus. ^a	Household survey of a nationally representative sample of individuals age 12 or older, administered over the course of 3.5 years, with in-person or phone interviews.
How often data are reported by federal agency	Annually	Annually
What crimes are included that relate to sexual violence	Rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.	Completed rape, attempted rape, threatened rape, sexual assault other than rape or attempted rape, unwanted sexual contact with or without force (e.g., grabbing, fondling), verbal threat of sexual assault other than rape, and stalking.
Period of time covered in the data publicly reported by the agency	Includes crime statistics for 3 most recent calendar years.	Covers incidents of criminal victimization reported during the year of the survey.

Source: GAO analysis of agency documentation. | GAO-20-351

^aColleges are required to include data on specified crimes that are reported to local police or campus security authorities and that occurred (1) on campus (including the subset of crimes that occurred in on-campus student housing facilities), (2) on public property within or immediately adjacent to campus, and (3) in or on non-campus buildings or property the college owns or controls.

Stakeholders Said Campus Climate Surveys Provide Insights into Campus Sexual Violence, but Colleges Face Challenges Administering Them

Stakeholders we interviewed, including survey developers, other researchers, and federal, state, and college officials, considered campus climate surveys a useful tool for learning more about the incidence of campus sexual violence and identifying areas for improvement to address it. However, stakeholders also noted that colleges face a variety of challenges with developing and conducting surveys, such as limited access to needed survey expertise and low response rates, which can affect the reliability of campus climate survey results.

Campus Climate Surveys Can Provide More Information about Students' Experiences with Sexual Violence and

Their Awareness of Related Policies, Procedures, and Services

Underreporting of Traditional Crime Statistics

According to a National Research Council panel, rape and sexual assault are generally underreported to law enforcement, which can affect traditional crime statistics for these incidents. For example, according to a 2014 Department of Justice report, National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) data showed the rate of rape and sexual assault for female college students was 6.1 per 1,000 (the 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 5.0 to 7.2 percent) for the period 1995–2013, and an estimated 80 percent of rape and sexual assault incidents went unreported to police (the 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 75 to 85 percent). College students responding to the NCVS who indicated they did not report incidents of rape and sexual assault to police cited a variety of reasons, such as considering the assault to be a personal matter, fear of reprisal, or not considering the victimization important enough to report. Similarly, Clery Act data are based on reports made to campus security authorities and law enforcement. According to one federally funded pilot study, data from campus climate surveys at nine colleges suggested that the majority of rapes are not represented in a college's Clery numbers.

Sources: National Research Council, Panel on Measuring Rape and Sexual Assault in Bureau of Justice Statistics Household Surveys, *Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault* (Washington D.C.: The National Academies Press, 2014); GAO analysis of U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Special Report: Rape and Sexual Assault Victimization Among College-Age Females, 1995-2013* (December 2014); and Christopher Krebs, Christine Lindquist, Marcus Berzofsky, et al., *Campus Climate Survey Validation Study Final Technical Report* (Washington, D.C.: RTI International and Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2016). | GAO-20-351

Surveys Can Provide More Comprehensive Information on Incidents of Sexual Violence

Nearly all stakeholders said that campus climate surveys provide an opportunity to learn more about the incidents of sexual violence occurring on individual campuses, such as those that students may not have previously reported to campus authorities or law enforcement.³³ According to Justice officials and one researcher, campus climate surveys, which collect data directly from victims, can help overcome limitations in law enforcement data that rely on victims reporting to authorities (see sidebar). For example, the three campus climate surveys we reviewed are designed to capture information on incidents of sexual violence that students have experienced regardless of whether the incidents were previously reported to campus authorities or law enforcement.

In contrast, Clery Act data collected through Education's Campus Safety and Security Survey provides information only on incidents that are reported to campus security authorities or law enforcement and that occurred on or near campuses that the colleges own or control. This can result in campus climate surveys identifying a larger number of campus sexual violence incidents than federal Clery Act data. For instance, a pilot study of campus climate surveys at nine colleges found that undergraduate students attending these colleges experienced an estimated 2,380 incidents of rape during the 2014-2015 academic year, of which an estimated 770 occurred on campus. In contrast, Clery Act data

³³In total, we interviewed representatives of 25 organizations and entities and we refer to them collectively as "stakeholders" in our report. When discussing stakeholder views, we group them into the following categories: "several" (between four and nine), "about half" (between 10 and 14), "most" (between 15 and 19), and "nearly all" (20 or greater). In instances where we report on the views of specific groups, such as colleges, researchers, or state officials, we refer to the individual group and enumerate the number of group members.

documented 40 reported rape incidents for these colleges during the 2014 calendar year.³⁴

Several stakeholders we spoke with also said that campus climate surveys can provide information on a broader range of sexual violence incidents than federal crime statistics data, such as the National Crime Victimization Survey and Clery Act data, which collect information specifically on criminal offenses. For example, one researcher we spoke with noted that campus climate surveys can collect information about sexual harassment, which is not included in federal Clery Act crime statistics. The three surveys we reviewed collect information on a range of sexual violence incidents, including sexual assault, coerced sexual contact, stalking, intimate partner violence, and sexual harassment.

About half of the stakeholders also noted that campus climate surveys can provide more context on a range of sexual violence incidents, such as the circumstances surrounding the incident. For example, one college included survey questions on the respondents' activities prior to a sexual violence incident, such as attending a party, to better understand when and where campus sexual violence incidents may occur. The three campus climate survey instruments we reviewed included questions that asked for additional context on incidents of sexual violence reported by students, such as the victim's relationship to the perpetrator.

Researchers we interviewed also noted that campus climate surveys can include behaviorally specific questions to identify conduct that survey respondents might not categorize as sexual violence (see sidebar). Each of the three surveys we reviewed used behaviorally specific questions to describe behaviors that may constitute sexual violence for survey respondents, without using specific terms, such as rape. For example:

³⁴Christopher Krebs, Christine Lindquist, Marcus Berzofsky, et al., *Campus Climate Survey Validation Study Final Technical Report*. For this study, the survey instrument asked about incidents during the 2014-2015 academic year. Clery Act data use a calendar year reference period. For the estimate of rape incidents among undergraduate students at the nine colleges, the 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 2,223 to 2,537, and for the estimate of rape incidents that occurred on campus, the 95 percent confidence interval ranges from 680 to 860. The researchers estimated that of the 770 incidents of rape that occurred on the nine campuses during the 2014-2015 academic year, about 60 incidents were reported to school authorities. The researchers concluded their estimate of 60 reported rape incidents was not statistically different from the 40 reported rape incidents included in Clery Act data for the nine colleges for the 2014 calendar year.

Behavioral Questions

Campus climate surveys on sexual violence ask students about a variety of topics that are often sensitive. One challenge of conducting these surveys is that students' understanding of what behaviors are considered "sexual assault" or "rape" may differ and the words used to describe sexual violence will determine what is measured by the survey, such as incidents of rape. Research has found, for example, that surveys asking directly whether students experienced specific types of sexual violence can produce inaccurate data. To improve the quality of information collected by campus climate surveys, researchers ask students about specific behaviors and events that describe the incident rather than referring to it using a label such as "sexual assault" or "rape."

Sources: National Research Council, Panel on Measuring Rape and Sexual Assault in Bureau of Justice Statistics Household Surveys, *Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault* (Washington D.C.: National Academies Press, 2014), National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, *Sexual Harassment of Women: Climate, Culture, and Consequences in Academic Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine*, (Washington D.C.: The National Academies Press, 2018), K.H. Krause, R. Woofler, R. Haardorfer, M. Windle, J.M. Sales, & K.M. Yount, "Measuring Campus Sexual Assault and Culture: A Systematic Review of Campus Climate Surveys," *Psychology of Violence*, vol. 9, no. 6 (2019): pp. 611-622, and Christopher Krebs, Christine Lindquist, Marcus Berzofsky, et al., *Campus Climate Survey Validation Study Final Technical Report* (Washington, D.C.: RTI International and Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2016). | GAO-20-351

- One survey we reviewed asks, "Since the beginning of the current academic year, has an intimate partner threatened to hurt you and you thought you might really get hurt?" instead of asking whether the respondent has experienced "intimate partner violence."
- Another survey we reviewed asks, "How many times have one or more people left you unwanted messages (including text or voice messages)?" instead of asking if the respondent has experienced "stalking."

Seven of the nine researchers we spoke with considered behavioral questions to be a best practice for collecting data on sexual violence, including one that noted the general public may not be aware of the definitions of rape or other types of unwanted sexual contact or behaviors. However, one researcher we spoke with expressed concern that the wording of behavioral questions can be imprecise.

Surveys May Help Colleges Identify Specific Areas for Improvement

Each of the three campus climate surveys we reviewed included questions regarding student knowledge of the administering college's policies and resources related to preventing and responding to sexual violence on campus. According to nearly all of the stakeholders we interviewed, these data can help colleges identify areas for improvement. In particular, about half of these stakeholders noted that campus climate survey results can help colleges address barriers to reporting. For example, officials from one college we spoke with reported increasing their efforts to educate students about where to go if they experienced sexual assault based on gaps in awareness identified through survey results. Further, information from campus climate surveys also helped one state identify how it could better assist colleges, such as by providing training on intimate partner violence, according to a state official.

Several stakeholders reported that campus climate surveys may also help colleges assess their performance on reducing sexual violence. For example, two researchers said that these surveys can help colleges see where improvements were made and where additional action might be needed. Another researcher we spoke with noted that colleges are very interested in using campus climate surveys to establish baseline data and are beginning to understand the usefulness of having data on sexual violence prevalence.

Colleges Face Challenges Administering Surveys and Analyzing Results

While campus climate surveys can provide additional information on campus sexual violence, stakeholders reported that colleges face a variety of challenges with developing and conducting surveys, as well as analyzing the results.

Surveys Can Be Costly and Require Technical Expertise to Administer

Although some survey instruments are free, about half of the stakeholders we interviewed offered that some institutions, particularly smaller colleges, may not have the resources to effectively administer surveys on their own. Stakeholders cited costs associated with hiring contractors or relying on faculty and staff to administer and analyze the results of a survey. For example, one researcher we spoke with said that administering a survey can require having people available to respond to student questions about the survey. Officials from one college we spoke with said they relied on faculty volunteers to analyze survey results over a school break, due to a limited survey budget. About half of the stakeholders also noted that providing incentives to students can help increase survey response rates, yet incentives can also be the most expensive part of a college's survey budget. For example, one college reported that the \$10 incentives offered to students who completed the survey constituted the college's largest survey expense. Given the potentially high costs of these surveys, officials in one state we spoke with reported that the state provided funding to help its colleges administer surveys, analyze results, prepare reports, and translate the survey results into action.

About half of the stakeholders also reported that some colleges may not have technical expertise readily available to conduct a campus climate survey on sexual violence. As previously noted, colleges can administer campus climate surveys to a sample of students (sample approach) or all students at a college (census approach). According to federal guidance, a sample approach can reduce the amount of follow-up needed to encourage survey completion; however, expertise is needed to create a sampling frame that includes all, or nearly all, of a target population, and then to accurately select a sample of that population to survey that still

represents the target population.³⁵ Several stakeholders said colleges may face challenges in creating a representative sample of their students, in particular. For example:

- One researcher noted that colleges may not collect sufficient demographic data or have adequate funding to create a representative sample of their students.
- Another researcher observed that for both sample and census surveys, colleges may also lack the expertise to ensure, through statistical methods such as non-response bias analysis or weighting responses, that respondents are representative of the student body.

Justice officials noted that properly administering campus climate surveys requires personnel with adequate statistical expertise, as well as support from college administration. Research shows that statistical methods like testing for non-response bias and weighting responses are an important consideration when developing estimates on prevalence since non-response bias can potentially limit the extent to which the results can be generalized to the entire student population.³⁶ One college that had not conducted a campus climate survey also noted that doing so would be a challenge due to limited expertise with conducting surveys on sensitive topics, such as sexual violence. However, two of the selected colleges that conducted campus climate surveys reported working with a third party to ensure more reliable results.

Surveys May Not Yield Reliable Results Due to Low Response Rates

Response rates are a key factor in producing reliable survey results, and most stakeholders reported that obtaining a sufficient number of responses from students can be a challenge. Achieving a sufficient response rate can help ensure that the survey results are representative of the target population, so that the results can be used with confidence to

³⁵Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, *Questions and Answers When Designing Surveys for Information Collections* (Washington, D.C.: 2016). Although this guidance is for federal agencies, the information it provides could still be informative to colleges conducting campus climate surveys.

³⁶National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. *Sexual Harassment of Women: Climate, Culture, and Consequences in Academic Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine* (Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press, 2018). Christopher Krebs, Christine Lindquist, Marcus Berzofsky, et al., *Campus Climate Survey Validation Study Final Technical Report*.

inform decisions.³⁷ However, our prior work on federal sexual violence data found surveys are subject to variable response rates over time, and different surveys may have different response rates, which may affect the resulting estimates and the validity of the data.³⁸ The seven selected colleges that conducted surveys reported response rates ranging from less than 10 percent to more than 60 percent.³⁹ Additionally, officials we interviewed in two of the selected states reported that their survey response rates were not high enough to generalize or draw meaningful conclusions regarding campus sexual violence, as originally intended. Officials in these states said they primarily included the data in required state reports, with limitations noted as needed.

Most stakeholders noted that survey design or administration factors can affect response rates. About half of the stakeholders noted that keeping the survey short is critical to ensuring more students complete it, but some topics of interest to the colleges may not be covered as a result. For example, at one college, officials included survey questions about sexual assault and sexual harassment, but did not pursue questions about stalking due to concerns about survey length. One researcher also told us that long and complicated surveys may not work well on smart phones, which is how many students take these surveys. As for survey administration, most stakeholders noted that choices on how to administer the survey can also affect the response rates for surveys. For example, two researchers we spoke with said that it is better to leave surveys open to respondents for a longer time period to increase the response rate. In addition, a researcher and one state official noted that technical issues can interfere with obtaining a high response rate, such as sending survey invitations to university email accounts that students may not check regularly.

³⁷Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, *Standards and Guidelines for Statistical Surveys* (Washington, D.C.: 2006). Although this guidance is for federal agencies, the information it provides could still be informative to colleges conducting campus climate surveys.

³⁸GAO, *Sexual Violence Data: Actions Needed to Improve Clarity and Address Differences Across Federal Data Collection Efforts*, [GAO-16-546](#) (Washington, D.C.: July 19, 2016).

³⁹In addition, a recent study of campus climate survey implementation found that among 86 colleges that reported conducting a campus climate survey in the 2014-2015 academic year, response rates ranged from a low of 6 percent to a high of 98 percent. Kristen M. Budd; Alana Van Gundy; Rose Marie Ward; and Glenn W. Muschert, "Sexual Assault Campus Climate Surveys: Insights from the First Wave," *Dignity: A Journal on Sexual Exploitation and Violence*: vol. 4: iss. 1, Article 10 (2019): pp. 7 and 13.

Survey Results May Not Be Comparable Across Colleges

About half of the stakeholders stated that differences in survey instruments and methodology may make it difficult for colleges to compare their results with the results of other colleges.

- **Variation in questions and definitions.** The surveys we reviewed varied in the wording used to ask respondents about their knowledge of institutional policies for reporting sexual violence. According to one researcher, differences in the wording of questions and structure of questionnaires can affect comparability across surveys. Officials in one state also reported that colleges used different definitions of key terms on their campus climate surveys, which made it challenging to reach general conclusions across colleges. Similarly, another researcher stated that differences in the definitions of terms used in colleges' campus climate surveys make accurate comparisons difficult.
- **Variation in time periods.** The surveys we reviewed ask respondents about incidents of sexual violence occurring over different time periods, which may also limit the comparability of survey results across colleges. According to one researcher we spoke with, colleges using different survey instruments should not compare prevalence estimates with results from other surveys that ask about incidents of sexual violence for different time periods. For example, one survey instrument we reviewed asks students about their experiences with sexual violence during the current academic year. In contrast, the two other survey instruments we reviewed ask students about their experiences with sexual violence since first enrolling at college, which covers a longer time period for seniors than first-year students. Time periods may also affect the accuracy of the data collected. One researcher we spoke with, for example, stated that survey questions that cover longer time periods can introduce bias, such as the telescoping effect, whereby respondents recall certain events as being more recent than they actually are. Additionally, longer time periods may yield larger numbers of incidents, since more individuals may experience the behavior over time.⁴⁰

To address these comparability challenges, some colleges have used the same survey instruments as other colleges. For example, two colleges included in our review participated in a survey effort among multiple colleges that was designed to allow for comparisons across participating

⁴⁰National Academies, *Sexual Harassment of Women*, p. 34.

schools. To make these comparisons, a third party administered the survey at participating colleges using a survey instrument with standardized questions and a standardized methodology to enable the measurement of prevalence, and then analyzed the results.

In summary, while all stakeholders noted the value of conducting campus climate surveys, about half of them generally cautioned against requiring colleges to administer them in light of the associated challenges previously discussed. Officials at one college that voluntarily conducted a campus climate survey using a one-time grant stated they would have to use funds from faculty and staff salaries if they were required to conduct a survey in the future. Additionally, an official from one college that had not conducted a campus climate survey noted that high turnover in the Title IX coordinator position would make it difficult for the college to sustain a survey effort over time. Further, another college that has not conducted a campus climate survey to examine the incidence of sexual violence noted it would be difficult to design a standard survey instrument that would apply across all colleges, such as those that primarily serve students who take courses online.

Selected Colleges Have Used Various Survey Design, Administration, and Outreach Strategies to Increase Understanding of Campus Sexual Violence

The seven selected colleges that conducted campus climate surveys used various survey design, administration, and outreach strategies to learn about the incidence of campus sexual violence. Most of these colleges also chose to publicly report some survey results.

Survey Design

Choosing a survey instrument. These seven colleges considered several factors when choosing a survey instrument:⁴¹

- **Rigor.** Officials from each of the seven colleges that conducted a campus climate survey said it was important to use a rigorous survey instrument, such as one that survey developers have validated or colleges have widely adopted. One college official explained that using a validated instrument provided assurances that helped secure a timely approval from the college's institutional review board.⁴²
- **Flexibility.** Officials from five colleges said they valued the flexibility of using a survey instrument that could be modified based on the specific characteristics and needs of their colleges. For example, officials from one college said that the chosen instrument enabled administrators to use gender-inclusive language and ask questions about incidents of sexual violence from the perspective of the perpetrator in addition to the victim.
- **Comparability.** Officials from four colleges noted that comparability was a consideration when selecting a survey instrument, including the potential to compare survey results across colleges that share similar characteristics or at their own colleges over time. However, as previously discussed, stakeholders noted that differences across survey instruments can limit the comparability of survey results.
- **Cost.** Officials from four colleges said the cost of conducting campus climate surveys informed their selection of a survey instrument. For example, officials at one college said they used a free, publicly available survey instrument because the college lacked the resources to pay for an instrument.
- **Length.** Officials from four colleges identified survey length as another factor they considered. Officials from three of these colleges specifically noted that longer surveys may result in lower response rates. In addition, officials from one of these colleges stated that because longer surveys collect more data, the college would need

⁴¹All of the selected colleges that administered a campus climate survey reported using one of the three widely used survey instruments that we reviewed in their most recent survey administration; however, two of these colleges reported having previously developed and administered their own survey instrument.

⁴²Institutional review boards review and monitor human subjects research, with the intended purpose of protecting the rights and welfare of the research subjects.

more time to analyze the results. An official from another college expressed concern that longer surveys with multiple follow-up questions about incidents of sexual violence risk re-traumatizing victims.

Modifying the survey instrument. Six of the seven colleges modified their survey instruments to some extent. Officials at five of the six colleges reported adding questions to their survey instruments. For example, two colleges reported adding questions to comply with a state survey requirement, while another college reported adding follow-up questions to collect information on events prior to an incident of sexual violence. Officials at three of the five colleges reported limiting the number of questions they added to keep the survey short. Officials at two of these colleges noted that lengthening the survey could result in fewer students completing it. Officials at one of these colleges cited additional fees that the vendor charged for such modifications as another factor in their decision to limit the number of questions they added. Officials from two colleges also said they modified the language in the survey instruments to reflect the names of specific offices and programs on their campuses. In contrast, officials at one college reported making no changes to their survey instrument because they planned to use the original survey as a baseline against which to compare future survey results.

Survey Administration

Identifying the survey population. Six of the seven selected colleges that conducted a campus climate survey distributed their surveys via email to all students in the target population (i.e., a census approach), and one worked with a third party to select a representative sample of students to receive the survey.⁴³ As previously discussed, surveying a sample of students can reduce the amount of follow-up work needed to obtain sufficient responses to provide information about the student body as a whole. However, officials at four of the seven colleges cited other considerations for choosing a census approach. Specifically, officials from three of these colleges said that a census approach provided every student the opportunity to share their experiences and perspectives through the climate survey. Officials from two of these colleges further explained that administering the survey to a sample of students could

⁴³Each of the six colleges that used a census approach invited undergraduate students to participate. Five of these colleges also invited graduate students to participate in the survey, and two invited faculty to participate as well.

give the appearance they were excluding students, some of whom might be victims of sexual violence, from participating in the survey. Another college reported using a census approach because it lacked the resources needed to develop a representative survey sample.

Determining survey timing and frequency. All seven of the selected colleges that conducted a climate survey administered at least one survey during the spring semester. Officials from three of these colleges said that administering climate surveys in the spring ensures that first-year students have spent time on campus prior to taking the survey. However, officials at four colleges said that competing demands for students' time, such as other surveys and final exams, are a tradeoff to administering these surveys in the spring. As a result, students may experience "survey fatigue"—that is, they may be less likely to respond to or complete the survey. The seven selected colleges administered surveys with varying frequencies. For example, one college reported administering its survey biennially in accordance with a state requirement, while two others administered their surveys less frequently (e.g., every 4 years) to avoid survey fatigue and low response rates.

Protecting confidentiality. Six of the colleges reported taking steps to preserve the confidentiality of survey respondents. For example, officials from five colleges explained that in order to maintain respondents' confidentiality they had to redirect students who completed the survey to a separate webpage to claim their incentive or enter a drawing. Officials from four colleges reported using a third-party vendor to help protect students' confidentiality or, at a minimum, signal that the college had no direct role in collecting or storing student responses. For example, to protect students' confidentiality, officials from three of these colleges said their vendors provided summary data, rather than student-level data, and did not report results with a low number of respondents. Officials from three of the six colleges reported consulting their institutional review boards to help ensure that the colleges protected respondents' confidentiality. Officials from another college reported limiting how often they administered campus climate surveys to head off potential student concerns that they were being "tracked" during their time on campus.

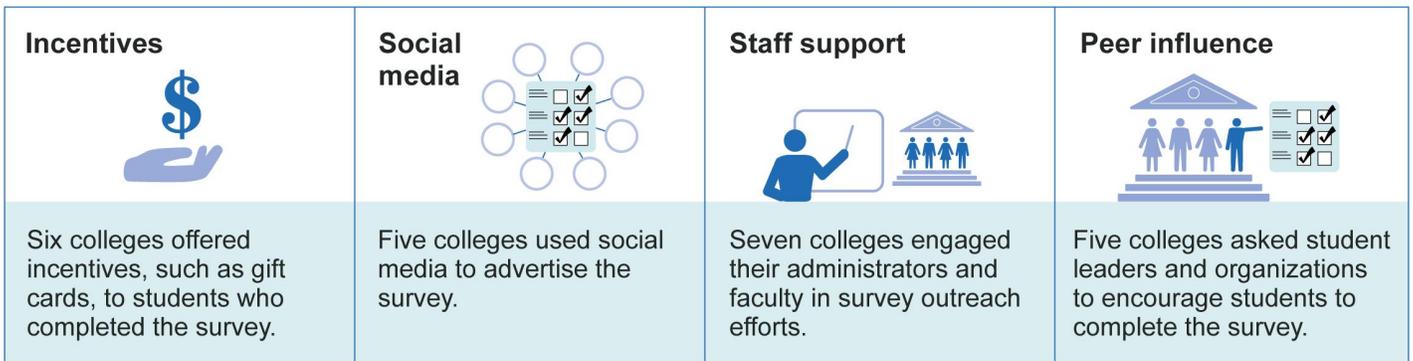
Survey Outreach

Offering survey incentives. As part of their outreach efforts, six of the seven colleges offered incentives to students who completed surveys, which some research suggests can increase web-based survey

participation rates (see fig. 1).⁴⁴ For example, one college offered a \$20 gift card to survey respondents, which college administrators considered critical to achieving a higher response rate. This comports with a study funded by Justice that found incentives between \$20 and \$30 appear to help maximize survey participation, whereas a \$40 incentive does not clearly offer any additional advantage.⁴⁵ To manage the cost of incentives, two colleges offered a limited number of incentives to students via lottery drawings. Officials from one of these colleges said it funded its lottery for five \$200 gift cards with proceeds from an on-campus student event. Another college offered a coupon for a free drink at a campus coffee shop to the first 300 survey respondents. An official from the college that did not offer incentives in its most recent climate survey said that incentives would help improve response rates for future surveys.

While incentives can help increase survey participation, two colleges noted that offering incentives may require additional precautions to prevent abuse. For example, one college had to put its survey on hold to fix a technical error that enabled a student to collect additional incentives by completing the survey multiple times. Another college with experience offering survey incentives reported that it received calls and emails from other colleges requesting assistance with preventing such abuses.

Figure 1: Outreach Strategies Used by Seven Selected Colleges to Promote Campus Climate Surveys



Source: GAO analysis of interviews with seven selected colleges. | GAO-20-351

⁴⁴Anja S. Göritz, "Incentives in web studies: Methodological issues and a review," *International Journal of Internet Science* vol. 1, no. 1 (2006): pp. 58-70.

⁴⁵Christopher Krebs, Christine Lindquist, Marcus Berzofsky, et al., *Campus Climate Survey Validation Study Final Technical Report*.

Text for Figure 1: Outreach Strategies Used by Seven Selected Colleges to Promote Campus Climate Surveys

Incentives	Social media	Staff support	Peer influence
Six colleges offered incentives, such as gift cards, to students who completed the survey.	Five colleges used social media to advertise the survey.	Seven colleges engaged their administrators and faculty in survey outreach efforts.	Five colleges asked student leaders and organizations to encourage students to complete the survey.

Marketing the survey. Each of the seven selected colleges that conducted a climate survey used email to invite students to respond to the survey and various marketing efforts to encourage survey participation (see fig. 1). Officials from five of the colleges reported following up with email reminders. For example, one college reported adding the incentive dollar amount to the subject lines and another reported varying the gender of those who sent follow-up emails and the timing of them to increase student responses. In addition, five colleges reported using social media to advertise their climate surveys. Recognizing the importance of gaining institutional buy-in, officials at all seven colleges said they engaged college administrators or faculty in their marketing efforts. For example, officials at one college said that deans of its various schools were asked to send emails encouraging students to take the survey. The officials credited this particular email strategy for doubling the college’s survey response rate. Officials from five colleges also reported involving student leaders and influencers in their marketing efforts, such as creating t-shirts for students to wear that included information about the survey; having students publish an op-ed in the campus newspaper promoting the survey; and asking student leaders to share information about the survey with student organizations.

Survey Reporting

Six of the seven selected colleges publicly reported at least some of the results of their surveys.⁴⁶ Five colleges, for example, published survey results on their respective websites, and another created a campus poster with an infographic illustrating key survey results. Two of these colleges also presented the results during meetings with different student populations, such as fraternities and sororities and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer/questioning students. Officials from four colleges

⁴⁶Some states may require campus climate survey results to be reported. For example, one college we interviewed is located in New York, which requires colleges to publish results of the surveys on their website, provided no personally identifiable information or information which can reasonably lead a reader to identify an individual shall be shared. N.Y. Educ. Law § 6445(3).

expressed that they felt a responsibility to be transparent. However, according to an official at one college, a potential drawback to making survey results publicly available is that the results could create or reinforce negative perceptions of a college's climate regarding campus sexual violence. Finally, officials from the one college that had not publicly disclosed any survey results explained that, due to a lack of resources and in-house expertise, they did not feel sufficiently confident in their analysis of the survey results to publish them.

Federal Agencies Have Provided Information to Colleges about Developing and Implementing Campus Climate Surveys, Among Other Efforts

Since the issuance of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault report in 2014, federal agencies have created and disseminated informational resources for colleges interested in conducting campus climate surveys.⁴⁷ For example, Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics and Office on Violence Against Women funded the development of a publicly available survey instrument and a validation study from 2014 to 2016, to provide colleges and researchers with access to a free and reliable survey instrument to collect school-level data on campus climate and sexual victimization. In 2017, Justice also collaborated with HHS's Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to provide funding and project planning assistance for a pilot study to develop and test a campus climate survey for use at two Historically Black Colleges and Universities. According to Justice and HHS officials, this survey instrument was based on the validated Justice survey instrument, with some modifications made to the campus climate questions. In October 2019, Justice officials told us the agency had decided not to proceed with funding for the study due to concerns that modifications to the original validated survey instrument would result in data that are not comparable to data from the validation study.

⁴⁷White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault, *Not Alone: The First Report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault* (Washington, D.C.: April 2014). The Task Force produced a second and final report in January 2017. White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault, *The Second Report of the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault* (Washington, D.C.: January 2017).

In addition, Justice has developed technical assistance materials for colleges interested in conducting a campus climate survey. For example, from 2016 to 2017 Justice’s Office on Violence Against Women issued documents outlining lessons learned from the Justice survey validation study, talking points to help college administrators and students communicate about climate surveys, and a frequently asked questions sheet on campus climate surveys.⁴⁸ These documents covered a range of topics, including the goals of a campus climate survey, best practices for developing survey content, and tips for choosing survey participants and protecting their confidentiality, among others. Justice’s campus climate survey, validation study, and technical assistance documents are publicly available on Justice’s website.⁴⁹

Justice’s campus climate survey and validation study are also available through the Center for Changing Our Campus Culture, an online clearinghouse developed and maintained by a nonprofit organization with funding from Justice’s Office on Violence Against Women. The clearinghouse provides resources for colleges on addressing sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. For example, the clearinghouse includes documents outlining (1) selected research initiatives and resources on campus climate surveys, (2) suggested campus sexual assault policies and procedures, and (3) steps college institutional review boards and administrators can take to oversee research on sexual violence while maintaining participant confidentiality. Most stakeholders we interviewed were aware of federal information and resources available to assist colleges in conducting campus climate surveys.⁵⁰ For example, officials at two of the colleges reported using Justice’s survey instrument for their campus climate surveys, with officials from one college noting they selected the instrument because it had been validated as a reliable instrument. An official from another college

⁴⁸Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women, *Administrator Information Packet* (Washington, D.C.: January 2017); Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women, *Student Action Packet* (Washington, D.C.: October 2016).

⁴⁹While the technical assistance documents are still publicly available online, they have been archived on the Office on Violence Against Women website and will not be updated.

⁵⁰In total, we interviewed representatives of 25 organizations and entities and we refer to them collectively as “stakeholders” in our report. When discussing stakeholder views, we group them into the following categories: “several” (between four and nine), “about half” (between 10 and 14), “most” (between 15 and 19), and “nearly all” (20 or greater). In instances where we report on the views of specific groups, such as colleges, researchers, or state officials, we refer to the individual group and enumerate the number of group members.

reported using Justice's validation study during the survey instrument selection process, to better understand the strengths and weakness of survey instruments and potential sources of bias in the data collected.

In addition to the resources provided by Justice, Education has offered information to colleges regarding the prevention of campus sexual violence. For example, Education's 2015 Title IX Resource Guide encouraged Title IX coordinators to help colleges develop a method, appropriate to their college, for surveying students about the campus climate.⁵¹ Additionally, to address Title IX concerns or complaints, Education may enter into voluntary resolution agreements with colleges. These agreements describe the changes colleges agree to make to ensure their procedures for preventing and responding to sex discrimination comply with the law. According to agency officials, Education may include campus climate surveys as part of these voluntary agreements, on a case-by-case basis.⁵²

Justice and HHS have also funded campus sexual assault prevention and response grants. For example, Justice's Office on Violence Against Women provides grant funding to colleges to help improve responses to sexual assault and other types of domestic and sexual violence through its Grants to Reduce Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking on Campus Program. According to a Justice official, colleges receiving these grants are allowed, with prior approval, to use a small percentage of the grant funds to conduct campus climate surveys for program improvement purposes, but it is not a requirement of the

⁵¹Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, *Title IX Resource Guide* (Washington, D.C.: 2015). According to another Education guidance document, Title IX coordinators are responsible for coordinating each college's responses to all complaints involving possible sex discrimination, including monitoring outcomes, identifying and addressing any patterns, and assessing effects on the campus climate, to help the college prevent Title IX violations. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, *Dear Colleague Letter on Title IX Coordinators* (Washington, D.C.: 2015). Although this Resource Guide and Dear Colleague Letter are current, according to Education officials, all guidance documents issued by Education, including these documents, are undergoing review in response to Executive Orders 13777 and 13891. See Exec. Order No. 13777, 82 Fed. Reg. 12,285 (Mar. 1, 2017); Exec. Order 13891, 84 Fed. Reg. 55,235 (Oct. 15, 2019).

⁵²If Education finds that a college has violated Title IX, it first seeks to establish the college's voluntary compliance through a resolution agreement. If Education is unable to achieve voluntary compliance in a Title IX case, it may initiate proceedings to terminate the college's federal funding, or refer the case to Justice for possible litigation to terminate the funding. See 34 C.F.R. §§ 100.7-100.8.

program.⁵³ Additionally, HHS's Office on Women's Health provided funding for the College Sexual Assault Policy and Prevention Initiative from 2016 to 2019 to organizations that partnered with colleges to provide technical assistance and support in developing sexual assault policies and prevention strategies.⁵⁴ According to HHS officials, grantees were encouraged to conduct campus climate surveys to establish baseline data for their partner campuses.

HHS officials also reported providing grantees with information on different campus climate survey instrument options, including a free, publicly available survey instrument. One college we spoke with reported partnering with one of these HHS grantees to conduct baseline and follow-up campus climate surveys and to develop comprehensive campus prevention strategies. For example, officials from the college and the grantee told us they used funds from the grant to help the college establish memoranda of understanding with community-based organizations, such as the local women's crisis center, to support students living off-campus who may have experienced sexual violence.

Agency Comments

We provided a draft of this report to the Departments of Education and Justice for review and comment. The Departments of Education and Justice provided technical comments, which we incorporated as appropriate. We also provided relevant report sections to the Department of Health and Human Services, and to third parties, including survey developers and states included in our review, for technical comments. The Department of Health and Human Services, survey developers, and state officials provided technical comments, which we incorporated as appropriate.

As agreed with your offices, unless you publicly announce the contents of this report earlier, we plan no further distribution until 30 days from the report date. At that time, we will send copies to the appropriate congressional committees, the Secretary of Education, the Attorney

⁵³However, grant funds may not be used for incentives for students to participate in climate surveys.

⁵⁴The Office on Women's Health does not plan to continue the initiative or the grants after 2019, according to officials.

General, and other interested parties. In addition, the report will be available at no charge on the GAO website at <http://www.gao.gov>.

If you or your staff have any questions about this report, please contact me at (202) 512-7215 or larink@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report. GAO staff who made key contributions to this report are listed in appendix II.



Kathryn A. Larin
Director, Education, Workforce, and Income Security Issues

Appendix I: Objectives, Scope, and Methodology

This report examines (1) what key stakeholders view as the strengths and limitations of using campus climate surveys to examine the incidence and characteristics of sexual violence on college campuses, (2) what approaches selected colleges have used to survey their students about the incidence of sexual violence on campus, and (3) what role federal agencies play in helping colleges develop and implement climate surveys.

To inform our examination of stakeholders' views on the strengths and limitations of campus climate surveys, we reviewed three commonly used survey instruments that included questions regarding the incidence of sexual violence,¹ including sexual assaults, coerced sexual contact, stalking, and intimate partner violence.² Each of these survey instruments is also available, online or by request, for any college to use for free. For each of the surveys, we reviewed survey questions and methodological reports, and conducted interviews with representatives from the organizations involved in developing them.³

- The Association of American Universities (AAU), an association of 65 research universities, developed its survey instrument in conjunction with the research firm Westat. AAU administered its survey to participating colleges in spring 2015 and spring 2019.

¹For the purposes of this report, GAO uses the term "sexual violence" to refer to the broad range of unwanted sexual acts on which federal agencies and the campus climate surveys we reviewed collect information. In cases where documentation we reviewed or stakeholders we interviewed used different definitions, terminology, or focused more narrowly on a subset of sexual violence, we use the term they used. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, there is no consensus regarding the definition of sexual violence and how its various components (e.g., penetrative acts, coercion, sexual harassment, non-contact acts) should be measured. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Sexual Violence Surveillance: Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements, Version 2.0* (Atlanta, GA: 2014).

²The three survey instruments we selected for further review were highlighted in research and commonly administered by colleges.

³We did not review any completed surveys or assess their reliability.

- The Administrator Research Campus Climate Collaborative (ARC3), an organization of sexual assault researchers, university administrators, and student and legal affairs professionals, developed and tested its campus climate survey from 2014 to 2015. The final survey instrument was made available to colleges in 2015. According to the survey developers, there is no comprehensive list of schools that have conducted the ARC3 survey.
- The Department of Justice (Justice) survey instrument was initially developed by the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault in 2014, and later refined and tested by Justice in collaboration with RTI International, a research organization. The survey instrument, also known as the Campus Climate Survey Validation Study, is publicly available online. According to Justice officials, there is no comprehensive list of schools that have conducted the Justice survey.

Additionally, we reviewed two key federal data sources on campus sexual violence: Clery Act data from Education’s Campus Safety and Security Survey and the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) from Justice.⁴ We identified these data sources based on a review of prior GAO work⁵ and interviews with Education and Justice officials. We examined documentation for these data sources and interviewed the responsible agency officials to determine the type of data they collect on campus sexual violence, the methods for collecting this information, and their limitations. We determined these data sources were sufficiently reliable for our purposes.

⁴We selected these data sources given our focus on campus sexual violence. Specifically, Education’s Campus Safety and Security Survey collects information from all colleges participating in student financial assistance programs on certain crimes, including specified sexual offenses, that occur on or near campuses that the institution owns or controls. Justice’s National Crime Victimization Survey collects data on crimes, including sex crimes, from a nationally representative sample of households and has been used to examine the sexual victimization experiences of college students. We excluded two additional federal data sources on sexual violence from our review. Justice’s Uniform Crime Reporting program collects data on crimes, including sex crimes, from participating law enforcement agencies. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which administers the program, while data submission is mandatory for federal law enforcement agencies, it is voluntary for state and local law enforcement agencies, including campus law enforcement. HHS’s Centers for Disease Control’s National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey collects information on sexual violence in the general U.S. population aged 18 and older; however, this survey does not include a variable identifying current college enrollment.

⁵GAO, *Sexual Violence Data: Actions Needed to Improve Clarity and Address Differences Across Federal Data Collection Efforts*, [GAO-16-546](#) (Washington, D.C.: July 19, 2016).

To inform all three objectives, we also interviewed a total of 25 stakeholders with relevant expertise, including representatives of four organizations involved in developing the three surveys we reviewed and five additional researchers who have studied campus sexual violence; officials from 10 colleges; officials from four states; and federal officials from Education and Justice. We refer to the representatives of these organizations and entities collectively as “stakeholders” in our report. When discussing stakeholder views, we group them into the following categories: “several” (between four and nine), “about half” (between 10 and 14), “most” (between 15 and 19), and “nearly all” (20 or greater). In instances where we report on the views of specific groups, such as colleges, researchers, or state officials, we refer to the individual group and enumerate the number of group members. During these interviews, we gathered information on issues related to designing and conducting campus climate surveys and analyzing and communicating survey results. We also discussed federal information and resources available to help colleges develop and implement campus climate surveys. Findings from our interviews summarize selected stakeholders’ views regarding campus climate surveys on sexual violence. These findings do not represent the views of all researchers on these topics and do not represent the experiences of all colleges developing or implementing these surveys.

To identify researchers with a variety of perspectives, we reviewed research on sexual violence and conducted targeted web searches. We then selected individuals or organizations with experience conducting research on campus sexual violence or developing and administering a campus climate survey on sexual violence. We also spoke with representatives of the organizations responsible for developing the three climate survey instruments we reviewed.

We used multiple approaches to identify the 10 selected colleges included in our review since there is no central repository of information on whether colleges have conducted a campus climate survey on sexual violence.

- **Colleges that conducted a campus climate survey.** Based on targeted web searches, we identified colleges that had conducted a campus climate survey and then grouped them according to which of the three survey instruments they used. We analyzed data from the Department of Education’s Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System to identify the characteristics of these colleges, including sector (i.e., public, private not-for-profit, and private for-profit),

program length (i.e., 2-year and 4-year), size, and geographic location.

- **Colleges that had not conducted a campus climate survey.** We also used data from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System to help identify colleges that had not conducted campus climate surveys on sexual violence. Specifically, we grouped colleges into categories by sector and program length and randomized the lists within each category. To select specific colleges, we started with the college in each category at the top of the randomized list and conducted targeted web searches in an effort to ensure the college had not publicly reported conducting a campus climate survey.

We conducted outreach to the Title IX coordinators at each of the selected colleges via email or telephone to confirm whether or not the college had conducted a campus climate survey on sexual violence.⁶ In total, we selected 10 colleges, including seven that have conducted campus climate surveys that examine the incidence of sexual violence on their campuses and three that have not. We selected these colleges to ensure variation in size, sector (i.e., public, private not-for-profit, and private for-profit), program length (i.e., 2-year and 4-year), geographic location, survey instrument used, and whether the college was located in a state that as of January 1, 2017 had a statutory requirement in effect for at least some colleges in their state to conduct a campus climate survey (see table 2 for selected colleges by program length, sector, and use of campus climate survey).⁷ We interviewed Title IX coordinators and other knowledgeable officials regarding the selected colleges' experiences with conducting campus climate surveys and their perspectives on the strengths and limitations of these surveys.

⁶Colleges receiving federal funding are required to designate at least one employee to coordinate their efforts to comply with and carry out their responsibilities under Title IX. 34 C.F.R. § 106.8(a). According to Education guidance, the Title IX coordinator is responsible for coordinating the college's response to all complaints involving possible sex discrimination, including monitoring outcomes, identifying and addressing any patterns, and assessing effects on the campus climate. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, *Dear Colleague Letter on Title IX Coordinators* (Washington, D.C.: 2015).

⁷We selected this time period to capture potential state actions after a White House Task Force recommended colleges voluntarily begin conducting campus climate surveys on sexual violence in 2014, and to ensure a sufficient implementation period for identified states and affected colleges at the time of our review.

Appendix I: Objectives, Scope, and Methodology

Table 2: Number of Selected Colleges, by Program Length, Sector, and Use of Campus Climate Survey

Program length and sector	Conducted a campus climate survey	Did not conduct a campus climate survey
4-year private not-for-profit	3	1
4-year private for-profit	—	1
4-year public	3	—
2-year public	1	1
Total	7	3

Legend: — = not applicable

Source: GAO analysis of Department of Education data and interviews with colleges. | GAO-20-351

Note: The numbers in this table are not representative of all colleges and should not be used to compare how often different groups of colleges conduct campus climate surveys.

As part of our efforts to obtain a variety of perspectives, we also conducted semi-structured interviews with officials from four states regarding the use of campus climate surveys in their states. We selected three states (Louisiana, New York, and Washington) that as of January 1, 2017, had a statutory requirement in effect for at least some colleges in their state to conduct a campus climate survey,⁸ and one state (Ohio) that recommended colleges conduct such surveys. To identify states that required or recommended that colleges conduct campus climate surveys, we used several approaches to develop a preliminary list, including consulting with researchers, reviewing annual reports from 2014 to 2019 prepared by the National Conference of State Legislatures on state higher education legislation, and conducting targeted web searches. Based on these reviews, we judgmentally selected four states to ensure a diversity of state experiences with requiring or recommending campus climate surveys.⁹ We also confirmed applicable state requirements with state officials. The selected states differed in the nature of the survey requirement or recommendation, such as the types of colleges covered

⁸The applicable state statutes in effect on January 1, 2017 for these three states were: La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 17:3351(H) (2016); N.Y. Educ. Law 6445 (2016); and Wash. Rev. Code 28B.112.005 (2016). Louisiana’s statute, which required an annual survey, was repealed and replaced with a triennial survey requirement in 2019; the current statutory requirement may be found at La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 17:3399.17. Washington’s statute, which established a one-time survey requirement, expired July 1, 2017. For those states whose laws have changed since January 1, 2017, our discussions with state officials allowed us to gather information on their experiences with campus climate surveys while these requirements were in effect.

⁹Using these approaches, we identified five states that had such requirements or recommendations as of our target date, and selected four of them. We did not attempt to identify all states with campus climate survey requirements or recommendations as of our target date, nor did we conduct an independent legal review of state laws and regulations.

(e.g., public or public and private) and how frequently the survey was required or recommended to be administered.

To supplement information gathered from our interviews, we also identified and reviewed studies and reports that examined the design and use of campus climate surveys. We conducted a targeted search of various databases to identify studies on leading survey practices. We selected studies for additional review based on their relevance to our objectives, and, using a standard review instrument, assessed the quality and rigor of each study's findings and methods. Our report includes information about leading survey design and implementation practices from those studies we found were appropriate through this review process.

To examine the role that federal agencies play in helping colleges develop and implement climate surveys, we reviewed Justice and Education resources available to help colleges conduct campus climate surveys. Additionally, we reviewed information on campus sexual violence prevention grants provided by the Department of Health and Human Services. We also reviewed relevant federal laws and regulations, as well as federal guidance and other documentation pertaining to campus sexual violence and campus climate surveys.

We conducted this performance audit from July 2018 to April 2020 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

Appendix II: GAO Contact and Staff Acknowledgments

GAO Contact

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Staff Acknowledgments

In addition to the contact named above, Debra Prescott (Assistant Director), Maria Gadel (Analyst-in-Charge), Jonathan Adams, Will Colvin, Caitlin Cusati, Kirsten Lauber, and Erica Vilay made key contributions to this report. Additional assistance was provided by MacKenzie Cooper, Sarah Cornetto, Holly Dye, Monika Gomez, Dana Hopings, Connor Kincaid, Sheila R. McCoy, Mimi Nguyen, and Almeta Spencer.

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